A Review of Depleted Uranium Biological Effects: In vivo Studies

Alexandra C. Miller, PhD Uniformed Services University

Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute

The work presented represents the opinion of the author and is not the opinion of the U.S. Department of Defense or the U.S. Government.

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1. REPORT DATE NOV 2010	2 DEPORT TYPE			3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2010 to 00-00-2010		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
A Review of Depleted Uranium Biological Effects: In vivo S			Studies	5b. GRANT NUMBER		
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
				5e. TASK NUMBER		
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
Uniformed Service	ZATION NAME(S) AND AE s University,Armed consin Avenue,Beth	Forces Radiobiolog	-	8. PERFORMING REPORT NUMB	GORGANIZATION ER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) 10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACR				ONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)		
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)		
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAIL Approved for publ	LABILITY STATEMENT ic release; distributi	on unlimited				
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NO Presented at the De Radiobiology Rese	epleted Uranium Sy	mposium, held Novo	ember 4, 2010, at	the Armed F	orces	
14. ABSTRACT						
15. SUBJECT TERMS						
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF: 17			17. LIMITATION OF	18. NUMBER	19a. NAME OF	
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified	Same as Report (SAR)	OF PAGES 70	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	

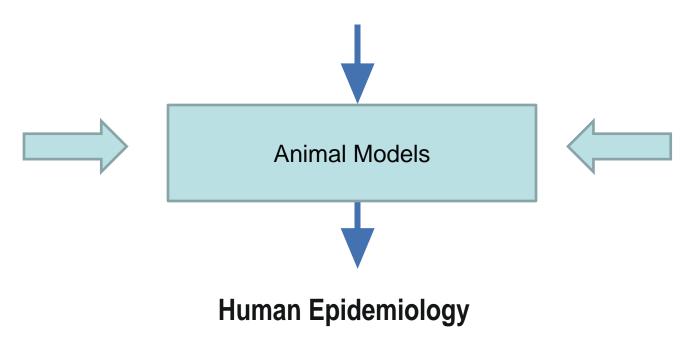
Report Documentation Page

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

Research Approach: Follow Regulatory Agency Approach IARC,NTP, FDA, EPA

Carcinogenic Hazard Evaluation

Transformation + Mutagenicity + Cytogenicity



"All models are wrong but some are useful"

Dr. George Box, Statistician, Mathematician

Problems in Evaluating Carcinogenicity

- 1) Epidemiology studies alone are not adequate too few participants, confounders
- 2) Animal studies alone are not adequate, relevance to humans, dose/dosing
- 3) Cell studies alone are not adequate; relevance to humans,

Examples: asbestos (animal studies ignored)

saccharin (rodent carcinogen, not human)

diethylstilbestrol (rodent model selection; ignored cell studies)

Questions Regarding DU And Its Health and Biological Effects that Prompted Our Research

- 1) Is long-term exposure to internalized DU toxic or carcinogenic?
- 2) Does DU cause transgenerational effects?
- 3) Does DU cause radiation effects?
- 4) Can we distinguish between DU and other exposures (radiation, chemical)?

Toxicology in vivo DU Chronic Internal Exposure via Implanted DU

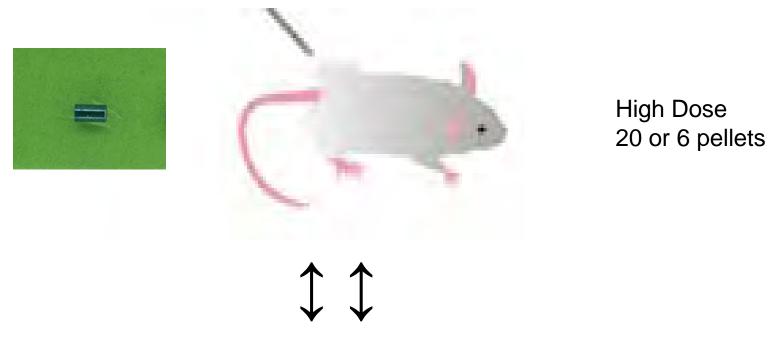
- Sprague-Dawley Rat
- Implanted DU Pellets in Hind Limbs
- DU Pellet: 1mm diameter, 2 mm long
- Serial Euthanasia 6, 12, 18 months

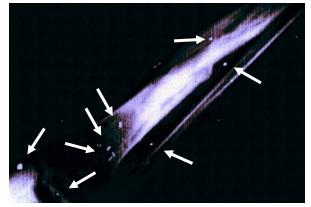
In Vivo Model

Implantation of DU Pellet



Relationship of Rodent DU Implants To Human DU Exposure (Wounding)

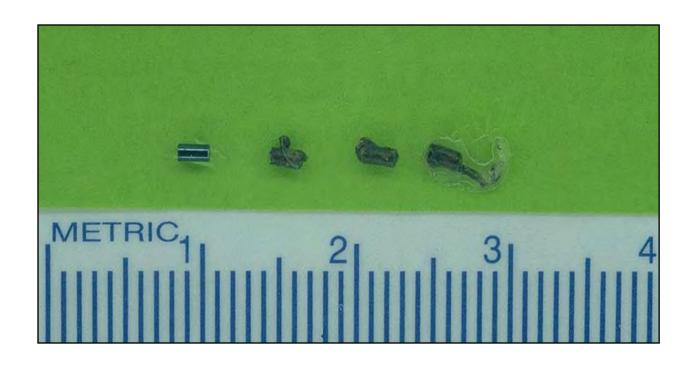




Highest DU Excretor

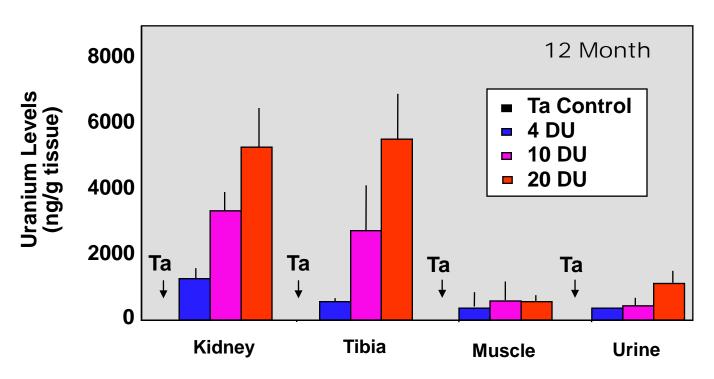


Health Effects of Embedded Depleted Uranium



DU Pellet Implants New and at 90 days

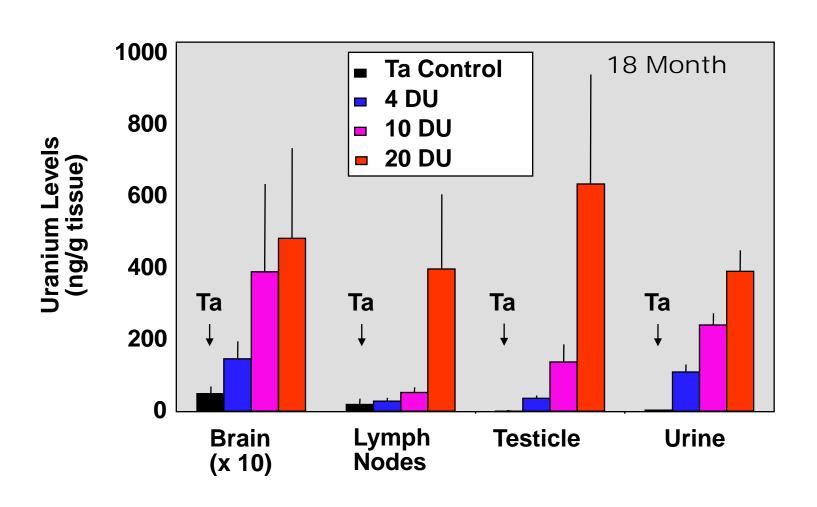
Uranium Distribution in Rat Tissue after DU Pellet Implantation



- Uranium redistributes with time to various organs and tissues, especially bone and kidney
- No apparent changes in bone histology

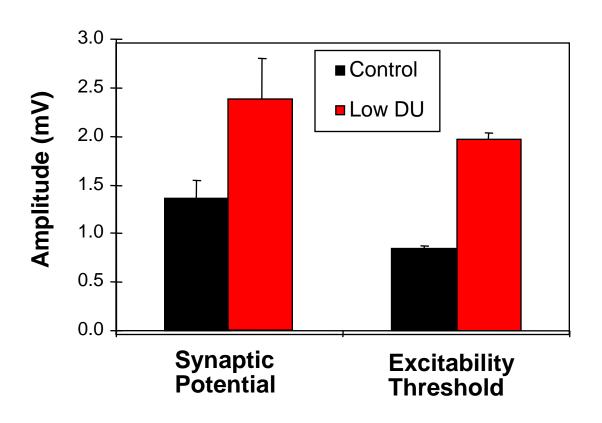
Pellmar et al., Toxicol. Sci. 49, 29-39 (1999)

Uranium Distribution in Rat Tissue after DU Pellet Implantation



Neurotoxicity

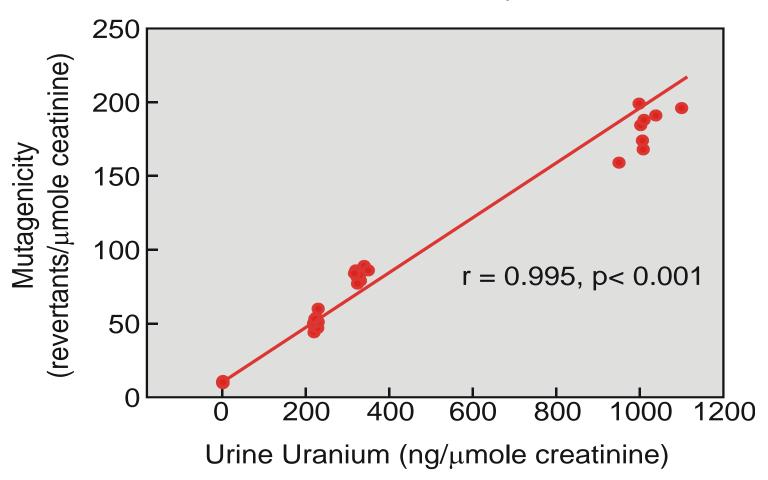
Neurotoxicity 1 Year After DU Pellet Implantation



Pellmar et al, Neurotoxicology 20(5), 1999

Mutagenicity

Correlation Between Urinary Mutagenicity and Urinary Uranium Content (12 Months Post DU Implantation)



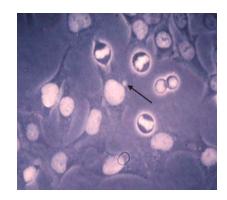
Miller et al., Mutagenesis, vol., 13, no. 6, 643-648 (1998)

DU Genotoxicity in vivo

(Sprague-Dawley Rats)

Genotoxicity in DU-Implanted Rats 18 months post-implantation

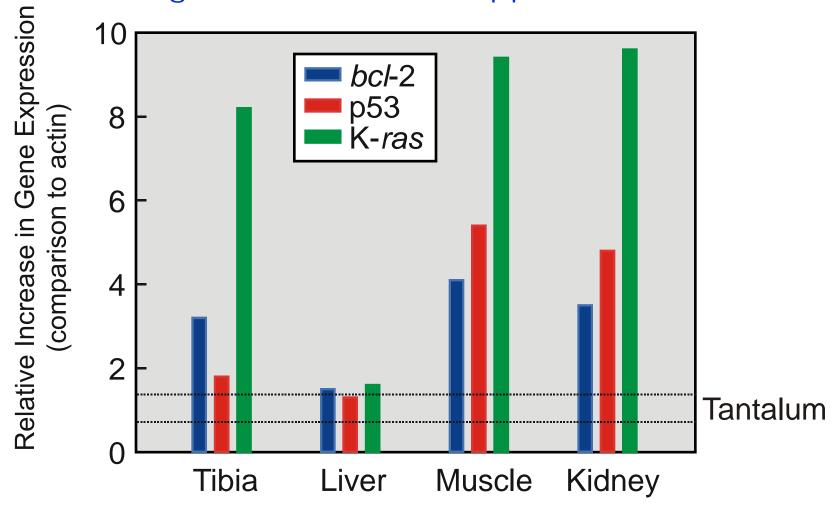
Genotoxic Measure	Treatment	Frequency (%)
Micronuclei	Control	0.31 0.03
	DU	0.55 0.05
	Ta	0.29 0.03
SCE	Control	0.40 0.04
	DU	0.91 0.08
	Ta	0.36 0.04
Chromosomal Aberrations Con	trol	0.25 0.03
	DU	0.49 0.05
	Ta	0.29 0.03





Miller et al, 2003, Mil Med. 2002 Feb;167(2 Suppl):120-2.

Genomic Effects of DU Oncogene and Tumor Suppressor Alterations



Conclusions from Toxicology Study of Embedded DU in Rat

- DU distributes to organs
- Uranium retention is long-term
- DU causes some neurotoxicity
- DU induces genotoxicity
- DU urine is mutagenic
- DU causes adverse oncogene changes

Toxicology *in vivo*DU Inhalation Studies

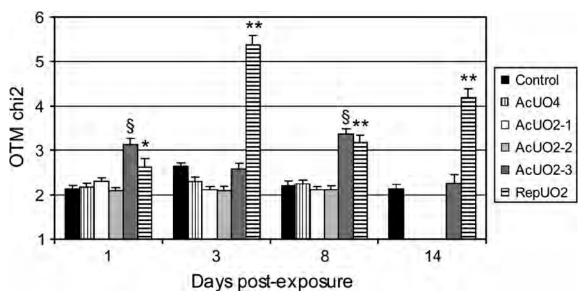
French Institute Nuclear Security
Pierrelatte, Fr
Fountenay au Roses, Fr

Genotoxic and Inflammatory Effects of Depleted Uranium Particles Inhaled by Rats Experimental Protocol for Inhalation Study •Note. h, hours; min, minutes.

Inhalation type	Group name	Inhalation duration	Aerosols concentration	Euthanasia post- exposure
Acute UO ₂	AcUO2-1	30 min	190 mg.m ⁻³ ± 41 mg.m ⁻³	4 h, 1, 3, and 8 days
Acute UO ₂	AcUO2-2	2 h	375 mg.m ⁻³ ± 70 mg.m ⁻³	1, 3, and 8 days
Acute UO ₂	AcUO2-3	3 h	375 mg.m ⁻³ ± 70 mg.m ⁻³	1, 3, 8, and 14 days
Repeated UO ₂	RepUO2	30 min, 4 days/week, for 3 weeks	190 mg.m ⁻³ ± 41 mg.m ⁻³	1, 3, 8, and 14 days
Acute UO ₄	AcUO4	30 min	116 mg/m ³ ± 60 mg.m ⁻³	4 h, 1, 3, and 8 days
Air	Control	30 min, 4 days/week, for 3 weeks	Air	1, 3, 8, and 14 days

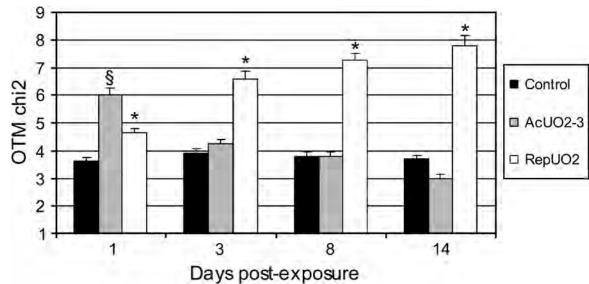
Monleau et al, 2006; *Toxicol Science*. Jan;89(1):287-95.

Genotoxic effects of depleted uranium particles inhaled by rats.



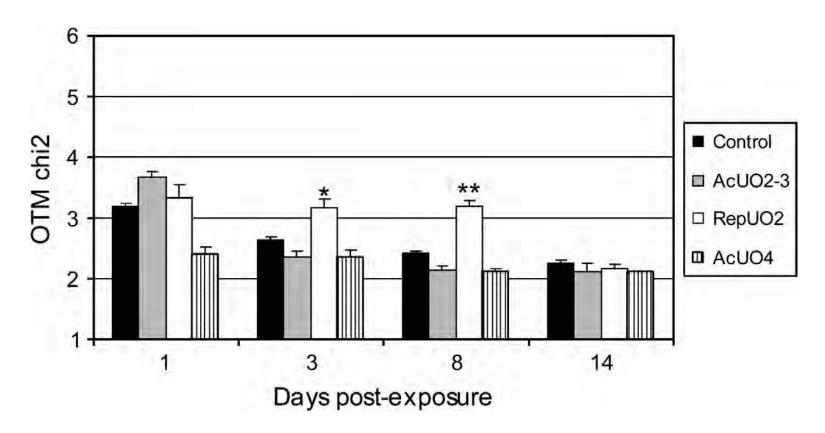
Comet assay in Bal cells DNA strand breaks

Comet assay in Bal cells DNA double strand breaks



Genotoxic effects of depleted uranium particles inhaled by rats.

Comet assay in Kidney cells - DNA strand breaks



Findings: Repeated Inhalations Most Genotoxic

DU Toxicology Studies: Oral Administration

Renal Anemia Induced by Chronic Ingestion of Depleted Uranium in Rats DU Effects on Hematological Parameters

	Control (n = 7)	DU (n = 8)	р
Complete blood count			
RBC (10 ¹² /l)	10.2 ± 0.5	8.3 ± 0.7	0.048*
Hemoglobin (g/l)	15.8 ± 1.8	12.8 ± 2.5	0.056
Hematocrit (%)	55.9 ± 3.1	45.5 ± 3.7	0.051
Leucocytes (10 ⁹ /l)	5.1 ± 0.9	5.2 ± 1.0	ns
Iron and binding capacity			
Iron concentration (µmol/l)	48.9 ± 7.4	39.5 ± 5.6	ns
UIBC (µmol/l)	90.2 ± 19.1	81.8 ± 8.6	ns
TIBC (µmol/l)	139 ± 15	121 ± 13	ns

Berradi H et al. *Toxicol. Sci.* 2008;103:397-408

- •Note. Statistical analyses were performed using Student t-test. *p < 0.05 significantly different from control group.
- A significant decrease was observed in RBC number.
- Hemoglobin and hematocrit also tended to diminish after chronic DU ingestion. ns, not significant.

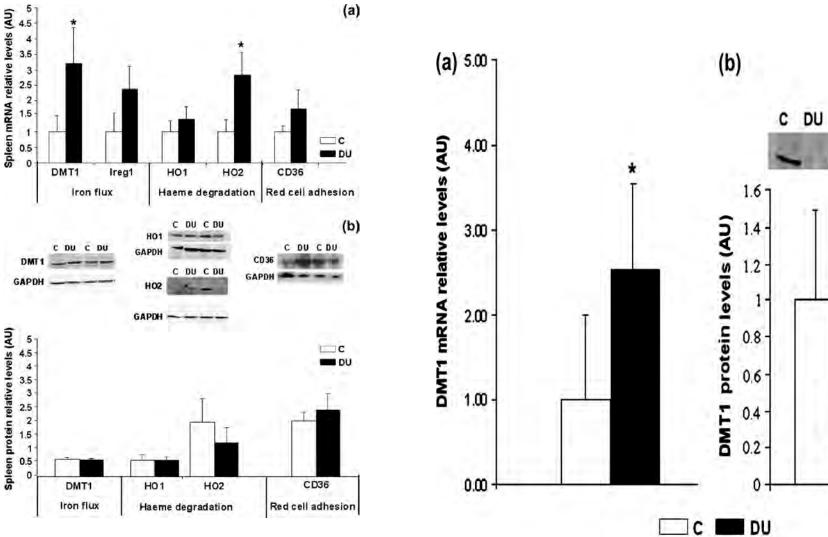
Oral Administration of DU Induces Renal Anemia

Changes in expression of splenic iron recycling markers.

Renal expression of iron transporter DMT1 in DU-contaminated and control rats.

C DU

**



Summary Evaluation of Oral or Inhaled DU Exposure on Rat Behavior, Toxicological Endpoints, Offspring Effects

Uranium Distribution	Behavior; Locomotor	Brain Accumulation	Sperm Effects	Immune Effects	Offspring Effects Behavior
Yes	Yes	Yes	No effects	Decreased Inflammatory pathways	F1 no cancers
Time and Dose Dependent	Time and Dose Dependent	Exposure type dependent		Decreased macrophages, mast cells	F1 ↑ hyperactivity

French Institute Nuclear Security (IRSN)

Muller M, et al., 2008, Uptake of Uranium, via endocytosis. Toxicol Sci. Feb;101(2):254-62

Dublineau I, et al, 2007, Modifications of Inflammatory pathways in intestine by DU. Toxicol Sci. 2007 Aug;98(2):458-68

Monleau, M, et al. 2006. Bioaccumulation and behavioural effects of depleted uranium in rats exposed to repeated inhalations.

Houpert P et al, 2005 Heterogeneous accumulation of uranium in the brain of rats. *Radiat Prot Dosimetry*. 2007;127(1-4):86-9.

Lestaevel P, et al., 2005. Brain is a target organ for DU. Toxicology. Sep 1;212(2-3):219-26.

Questions Regarding DU And Its Health and Biological Effects that Prompted Our Research

- 1) Is long-term exposure to internalized DU toxic or <u>carcinogenic?</u>
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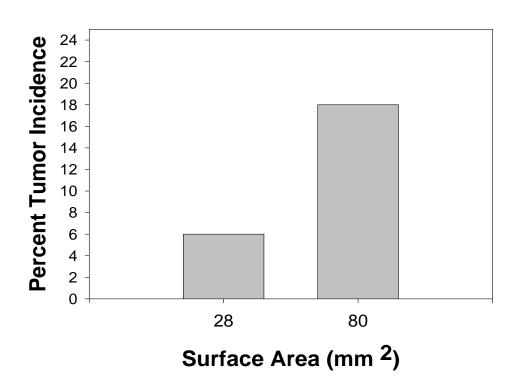
AFRRI DU Carcinogenicity Study

Dr. Kalinich

DU Carcinogenicity

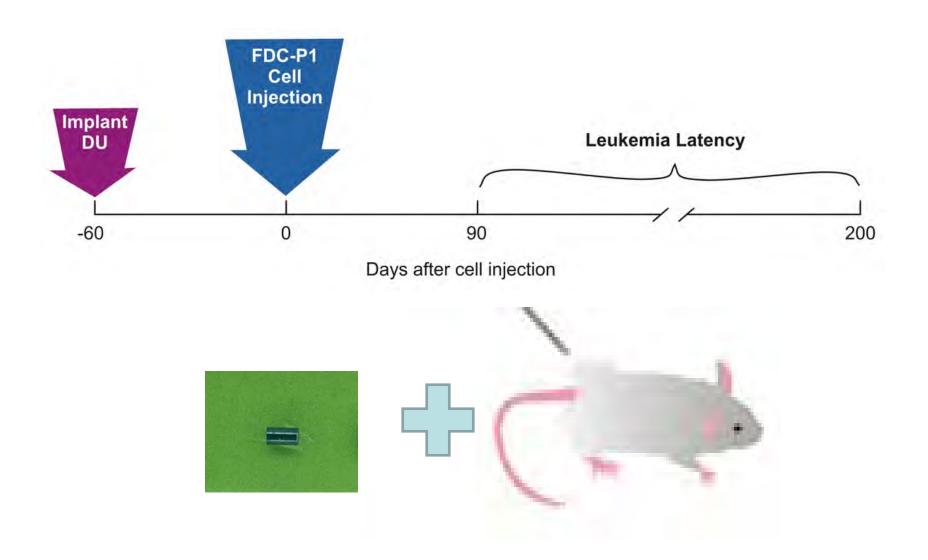
1995 MRMC-funded Study

Incidence of Soft Tumors in Rats Implanted with DU

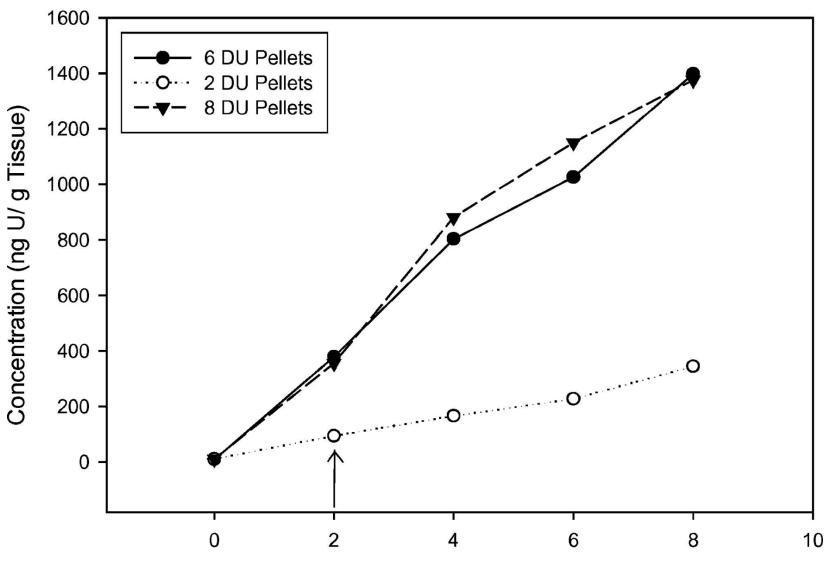


Hahn, et. al.,. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 2002 Jan;110(1):51-9.

Model to Study Depleted Uranium-Induced Leukemia



Bone Marrow Uranium Levels in DU-Exposed Mice

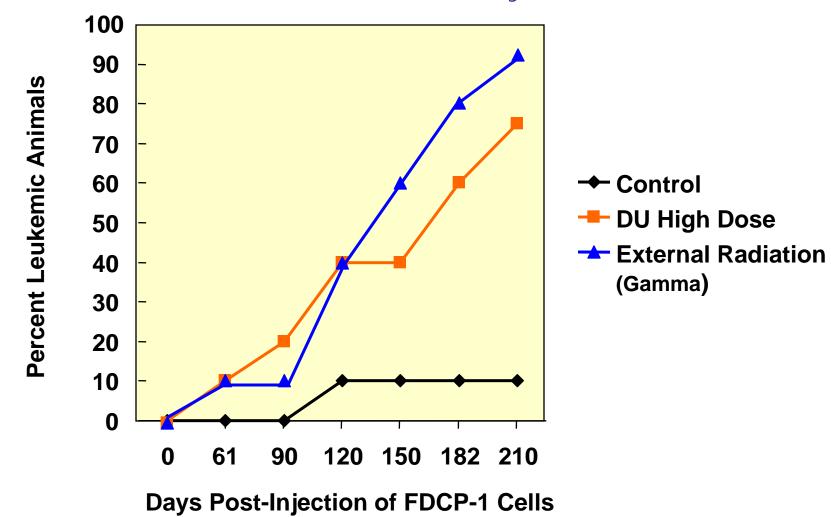


Time After DU Pellet Implantation (Months)

Miller et al, Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, Nov;279(1-2):97-104 (2005).

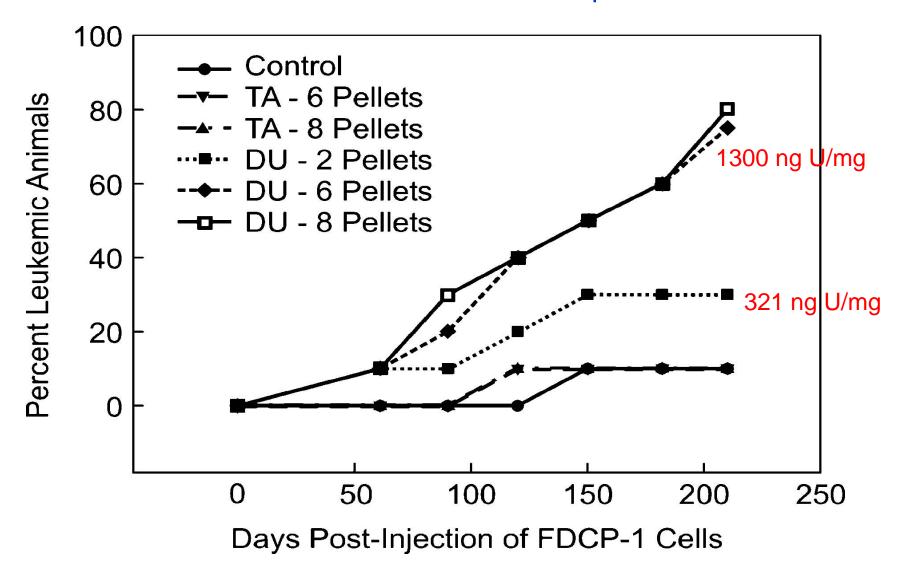
DU Carcinogenicity/Leukemogenesis in vivo:

DU-Induced Leukemia after Exposure to Embedded DU for 60 Days



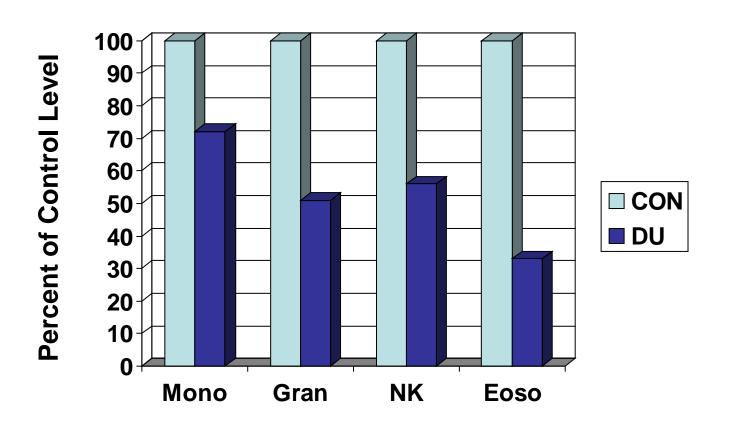
Miller et al, Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, Nov;279(1-2):97-104 (2005).

Incidence of DU-Dose on Leukemia Incidence Uranium Concentration-Dependent

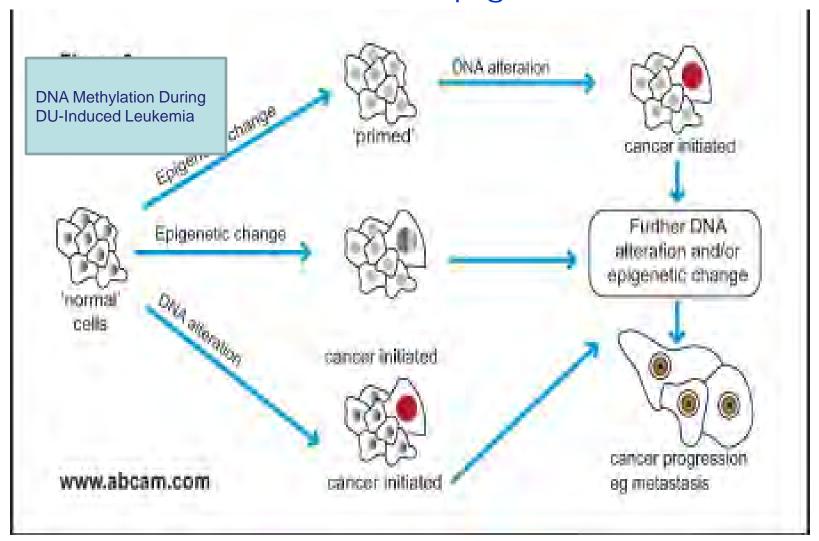


Miller et al, Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, Nov;279(1-2):97-104 (2005).

Effect of DU on Blood Element Counts: 60 Days Post-Pellet Implantation



Mechanisms in Leukemia Induction "Genetic versus Epigenetic"

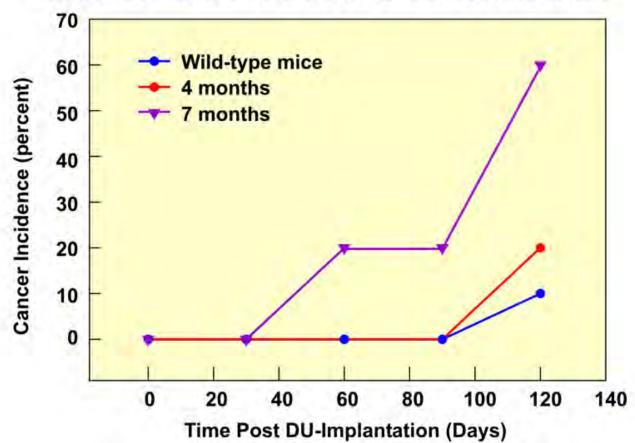


Finding: DU Induces Leukemia in a Mouse Model

Miller et al., *Biochimie* 91(11) 112-115, 2009.

Another Model: Bladder Carcinoma Model

Urinary Bladder Lesions in DU-Implanted Mice: Carcinoma in situ in p53 deficient mice



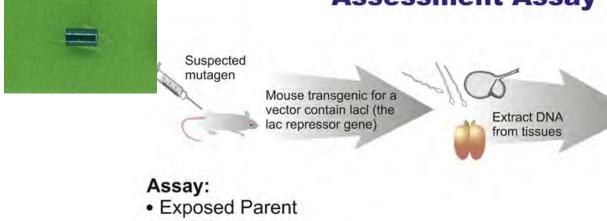
Finding: Preliminary

Questions Regarding DU And Its Health and Biological Effects that Prompted Our Research

- 1) Is long-term exposure to internalized DU carcinogenic?
- 2) Does DU cause transgenerational effects?
- 3) Does DU cause radiation effects?
- 4) Can we distinguish between DU and other exposures (radiation, chemical)?

Model to Assess Transgenerational Effects of Radiation or Heavy Metals

"Big Blue" Mutation and Offspring
Assessment Assay



F1 Offspring

Colorless plaques

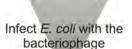
Mutation frequency

Blue

Number of blue plaques
Total number of plaques

Cells with unmutated lacl gene produce repressor so no beta-galactosidase is synthesized

Cells with mutated lacl gene produce defective lac repressor so beta-galactosidase is synthesized



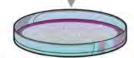
Isolate vector and insert into

bacteriophage

lambda

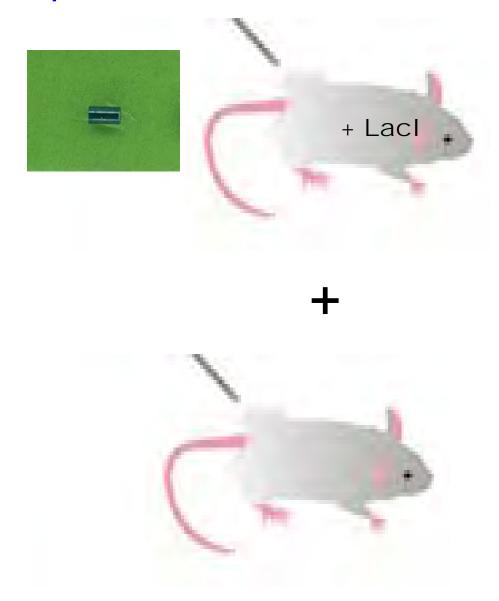
Vector

DNA

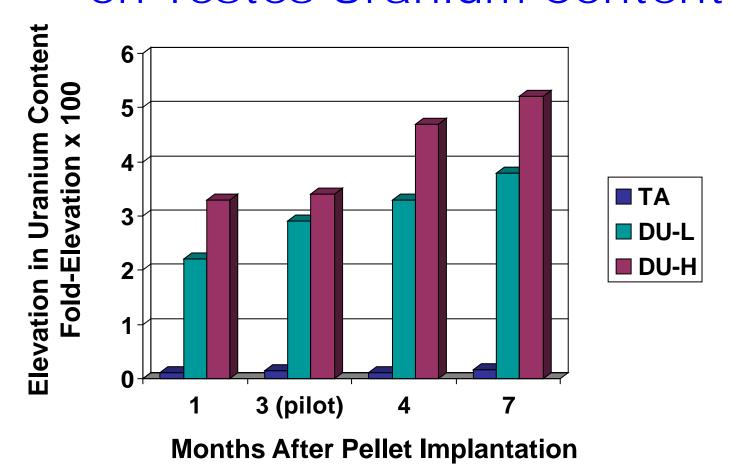


Place on agar containing substrate that turns blue when hydrolyzed by beta-galactosidase

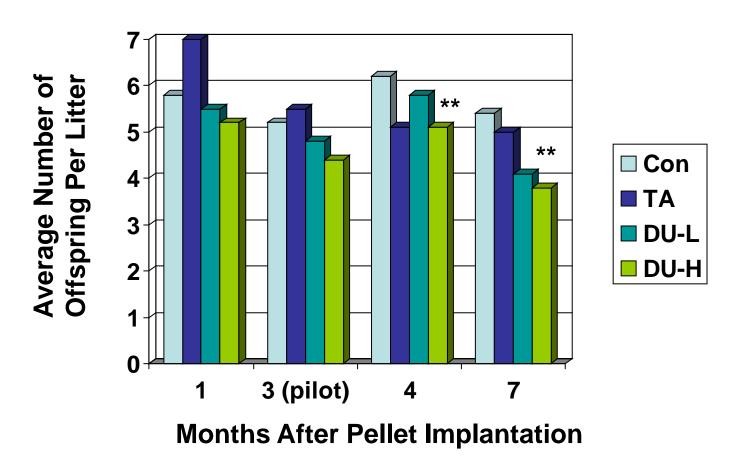
Implantation of DU Pellet



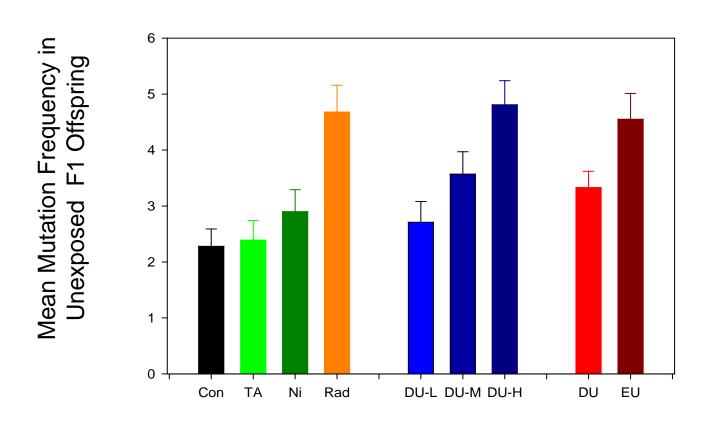
Effect of Paternal Exposure to DU on Testes Uranium Content



Effect of Paternal Preconceptional Exposure to DU on Litter Size



Transgenerational Effects of Depleted Uranium: Involvement of Radiation

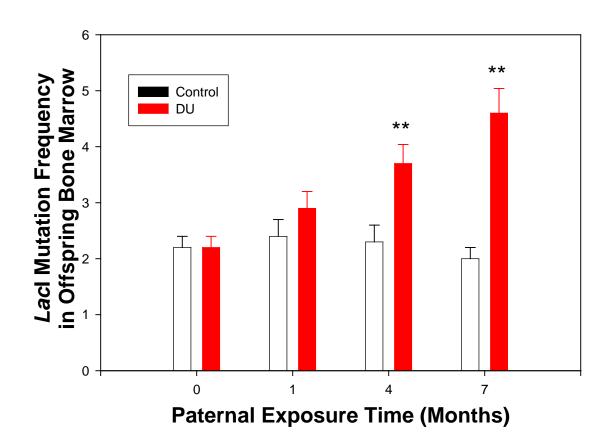


Type of Exposure to P1 Fathers

Miller et al., 2010 Health Physics, epub Aug 30, 2010

Time-Dependence

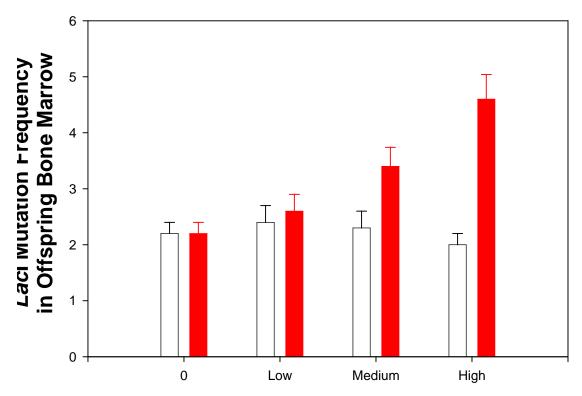
Mutation Frequencies in Bone Marrow of F1 Offspring Born to DU-implanted Male Mice (High dose)



Studies were conducted with the support of the USAMRMC-CDMRP-PRMRP; DAMD17-02-0185.

Dose-Dependence Transgenerational Effects *in Vivo*

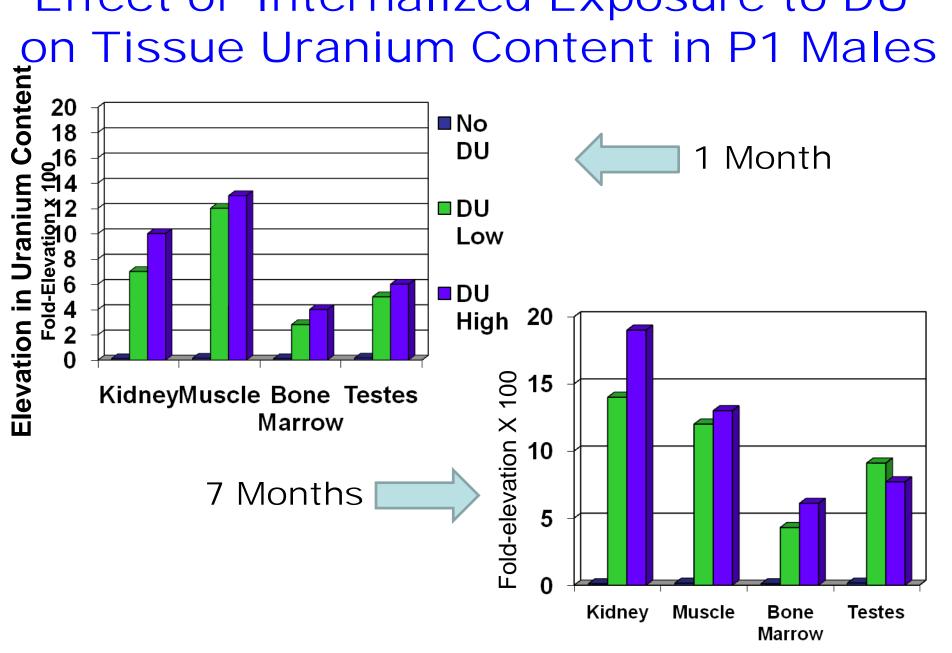
Mutation Frequencies in Bone Marrow of F1 Offspring Born to DU-implanted Male Mice (7 Months)



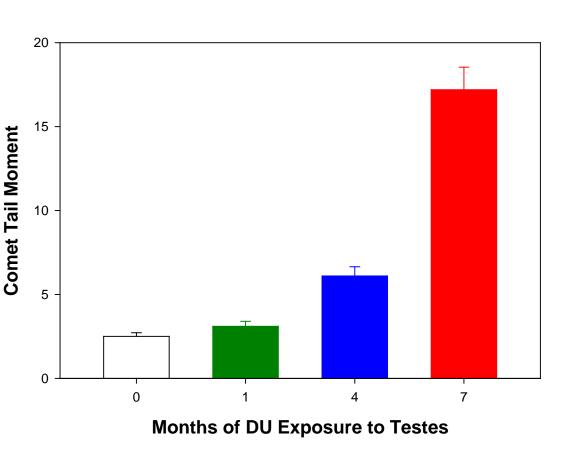
Paternal Exposure Dose For 7 Months

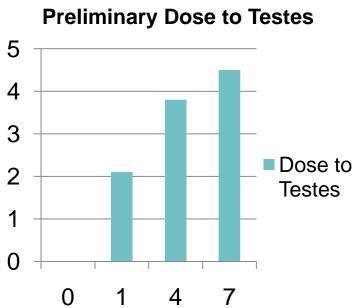
Studies were conducted with the support of the USAMRMC-CDMRP-PRMRP; DAMD17-02-0185.

Effect of Internalized Exposure to DU

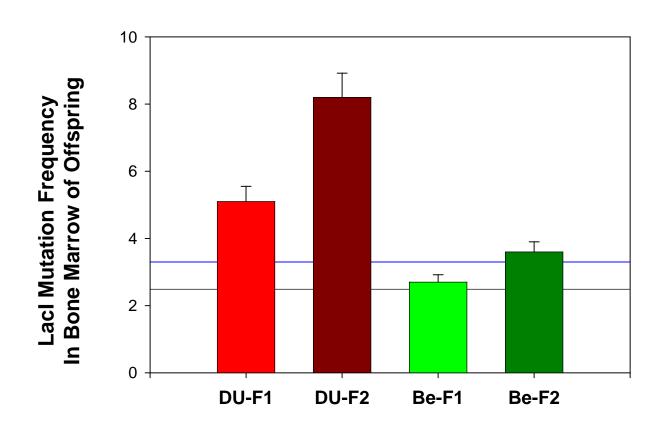


Germ Cell DNA Damage After Internalized DU Exposure in P1 Males





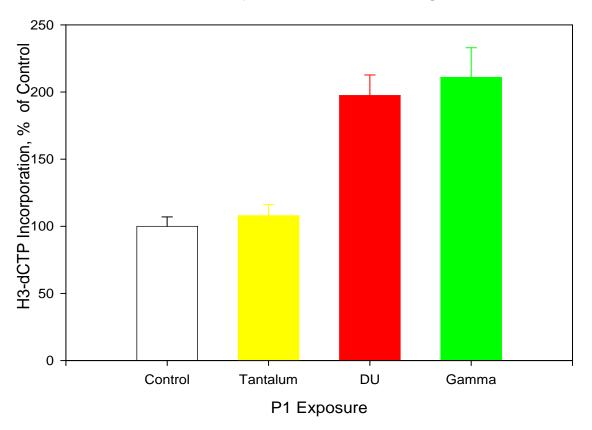
Mutation Frequencies in Bone Marrow of F2 Offspring Born to Heavy Metal-implanted Male Mice (High dose)



Lison, Monleau, Miller, in preparation

Epigenetic Mechanisms In Transgenerational DU Effects

Levels of DNA Methylation in Offspring Bone Marrow



<u>Finding:</u> Preconceptional Paternal DU Exposure Induces Genomic Instability in Unexposed Offspring

Finding: DU Internalized Exposure Induces Germ Cell DNA Damage

Evaluation of DU on Rat Behavior, Toxicological Endpoints, Male Reproduction

Uranium Distribution	Behavior Neurobio	Histopathology	Sperm Effects	Reproduction	Offspring Effects
Yes	No effects	No effects	No effects	No effects	F1 no cancers
Time and Dose Dependent					F1 ↑ Heart weight
					F1 unknown deaths assoc w P1 DU implants

Navy Medical detachment at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

Arfsten DP, et al, 2005, Study of the reproductive effects in rats surgically implanted with depleted uranium for up to 90 days. *Toxicol Environ Health* A. Jun 11-25;68(11-12):967-97.

Arfsten DP, et al. 2006, Evaluation of the effect of implanted depleted uranium on male reproductive success, sperm concentration, and sperm velocity. *Environ Res.* Feb;100(2):205-15.

Arfsten DP, et al, 2007, Evaluation of the effect of implanted depleted uranium (DU) on adult rat behavior and toxicological endpoints. *J Toxicol Environ Health* A. 2007 Dec;70(23):1995-2010.

Arfsten DP, et al. 2009, Two-generation reproductive toxicity study of implanted depleted uranium (DU) in CD rats. *J Toxicol Environ Health* A.72(6):410-27.

Conclusions in Vivo:

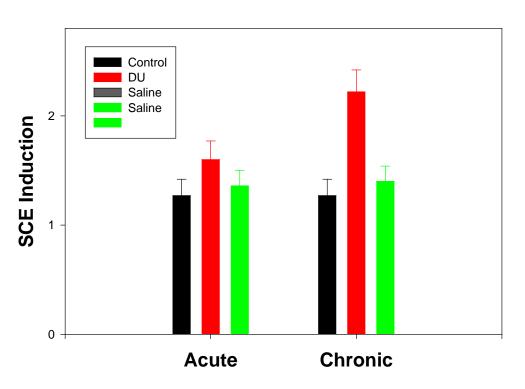
- 1. DU induces leukemia in a rodent model and is mutagenic in vivo.
- 2. DU induces transgenerational genetic instability in unexposed rodent/mouse offspring. Radiation plays a role in this process.
- 3. Reproductive toxicity has demonstrated conflicting results (oral versus embedded DU)
- 4. DU Induces germ cell damage at high doses and long exposure times.

Additional Preliminary Studies

- 1. Acute versus chronic
- 2. Inhalation versus chronic embedded exposure
- 3. Radiation effects in vivo

Acute Versus Chronic Uranium Exposure

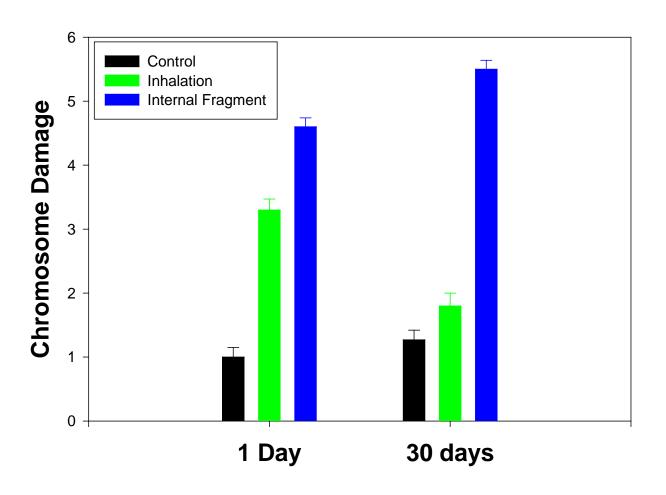
Comparison of Acute and Chronic DU Exposure: Induction of Micronuclei





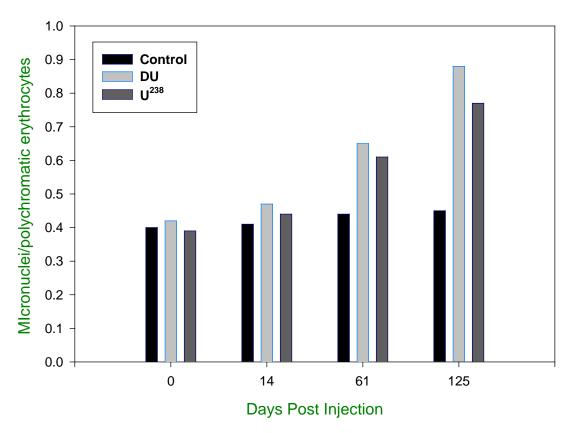
Acute = 350 mg/kg DU (1 injection); 14 days post injection Chronic = 35 mg/kg DU (1x daily, 10 days); 4 days post final injection

Comparison of Inhalation versus Chronic Internal Fragment Exposure *in vivo*: Measurement of Chromosomal Damage



Radiation Effects In Vivo

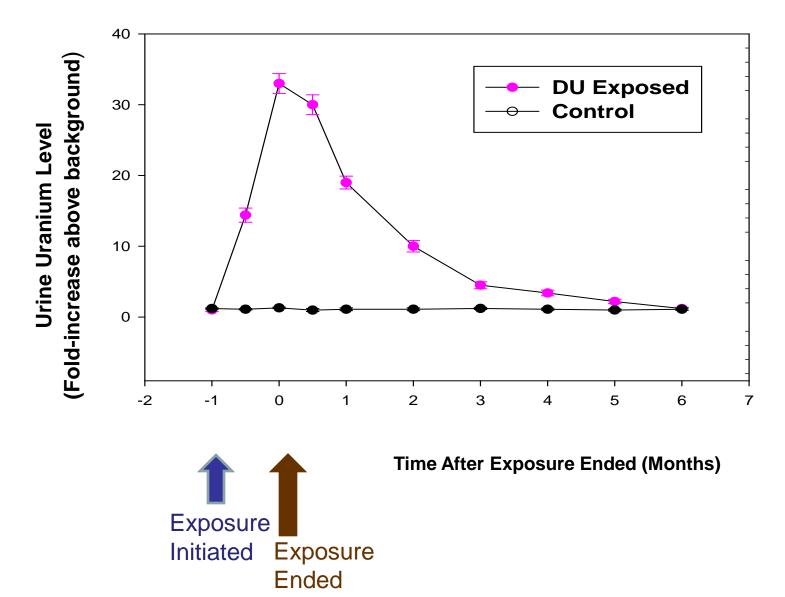
Comparison of DU- and ²³⁸U- Uranyl Nitrate *in vivo*: Induction of Micronuclei



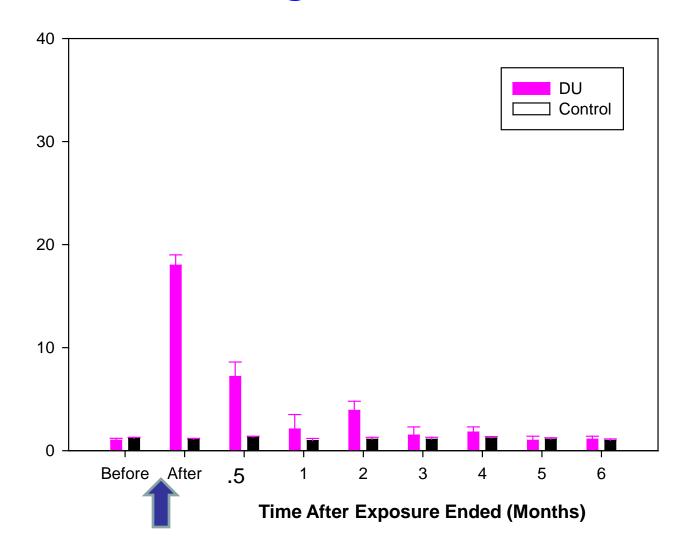
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- 1) Is long-term exposure to internalized DU carcinogenic?
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- 4) Can we distinguish between DU and other exposures (radiation, chemical)?

Timecourse of Urine Uranium Content Following Internalized/Embedded DU Exposure



Timecourse of Urine Uranium Content Following DU Inhalation

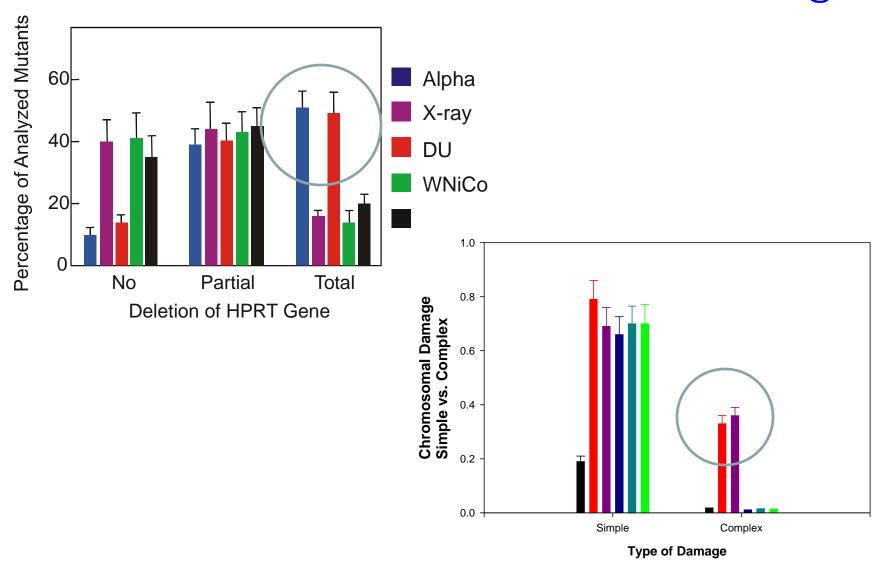


Is there a better exposure marker?

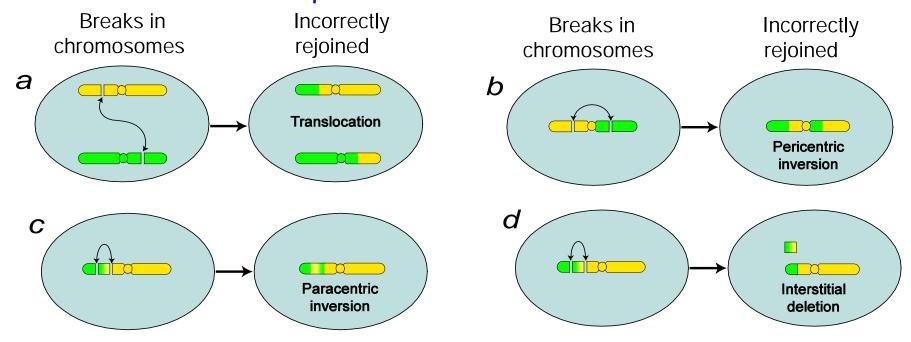
Good Marker Characteristics

- 1) Marker specificity
- 2) Marker persistence

DU and Alpha Particles Cause Similar Damage

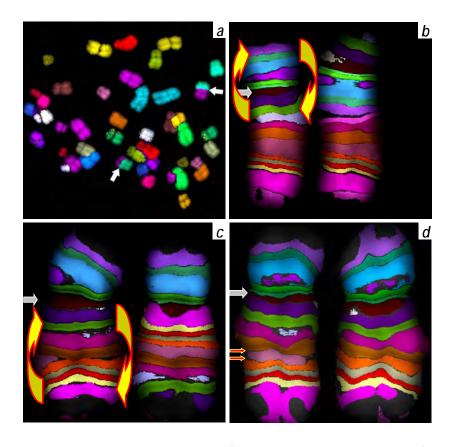


Chromosomal Damage as an Alpha Particle Exposure Biomarker



- **1.** (a) inter-chromosomal aberration produced by misrejoining of chromosome breaks on two different chromosomes
- 2. **(b-d)** intra-chromosomal aberrations produced by misrejoining of breaks **(b)** on two different arms of a single chromosome, or **(c-d)** within a single chromosome arm. *Intra*-chromosomal aberrations generally originate from pairs of chromosome breaks that are closer together than those producing interchromosomal aberrations:

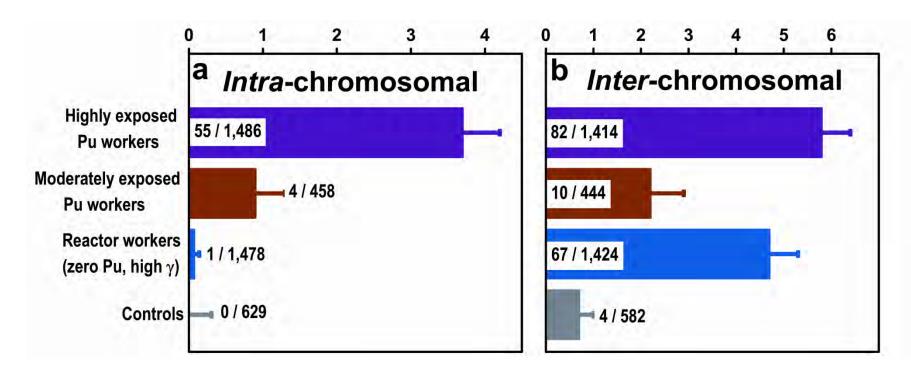
Development of Assay to Measure Stable Interand Intra- Chromosomal Aberrations in Workers Exposed to Alpha Particles Mayak Plutonium Workers



- a) Inter-chromosomal aberration (simple translocation),
- b) Inter-arm aberration (pericentric inversion)
- c) Intra-chromosomal intra-arm aberration (paracentric inversion)
- d) Intra-chromosomal intra-arm aberration (intra-arm deletion)

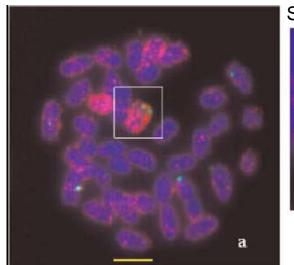
Brenner, Hande 2003, Am. J. Hum. Genet., 72:1162-1170.

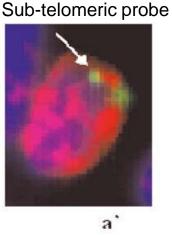
Measured Yields of Stable Chromosomal Aberrations In Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes Of Mayak Workers



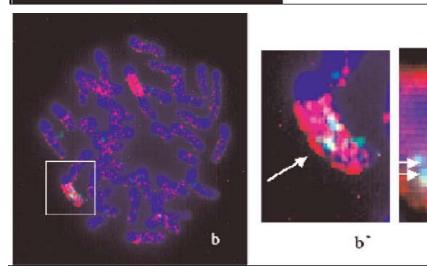
Need a large number of samples

Instability of Mouse Chromosome 11: Rearrangement of the telomeric region in Mouse Samples





Exposure	Insert Chr 11	Translo Chr 11	Invers Chr 11
DU	16/100	10/100	10/100
⁶⁰ Co Gamma	5/100	5/100	0
Tungsten alloy	6/100	6/100	0
Ethyl benzene	4/100	8/100	0



FISH with a subtelomeric probe for Mouse chromosome 11.

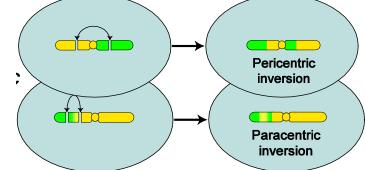
a Metaphase normal chr 11

a' enlargement of Chr 11; 2 subtelomeric signals

b elongated chr; inverted duplication

b' green probe seen as doublet

b" duplication of subtelomeric probe



Conclusions in Vivo:

Internalized chronic DU exposure in vivo:

- 1. causes uranium re-distribution to multiple organs.
- 2. Is associated with urine mutagenicity
- 3. Induces chromosomal damage
- 4. Indices leukemia development in mice
- 5. causes preconceptional paternal exposure to induce genomic damage in unexposed offspring
- 6. Induces germ cell DNA damage

These results indicate that the responses are DU dose- and time- dependent

Acknowledgements

Paul Lison

Robert Merlot

Jean Michel

Lillian Crepin

Patrick Lavelle

Catherine Bonait-Pellie

Columbia University

Tom Hei

David Brenner

Steve Marino Aparajita Dutta

Catherine Mitchell

Jo Tsakok Satin Sawant

Steve Mitchell

NIH/NCI Hannah Hsu

Tom Wang Lei Luo

Natalie Page John Chen

Dudley Goodhead Mark Hill

Rona Anderson **University Of Paris**

Munira Kadhim

French Institute

UK Medical Research Council

Nuclear Security Francois Paquet Valerie Chavel

Pascal Houpert Henri Metivier

Loma Linda University **Medical School**

Andrew Wroe

Tom Dalton Jessica Kordell Vernieda Vergara

Kia Brooks

AFRRI – My Lab

Stuart Cohen

Rafael Rivas

Mike Stewart

Chris Lissner

John Gilstad

John Kalinich

Terry Pellmar

Dave McClain

John Ejnik

Ted St. John

Shelly Hodge

Christy Emond

PGS Prasanna

David Livengood

Henry Gerstenberg

Bill Blakely

Karvi Miller

AFRRI

Danny Beltran Tim Whittaker Jiaquan Xu

Reduction Agency Grant G1B2BJ, DMRDP

AFRRI VSD, Graphics, Rad Sources This work was supported by NIH Grant P41-EB002033; AFRRI/USUHS Intramural Project RAB5AA, Defense Threat

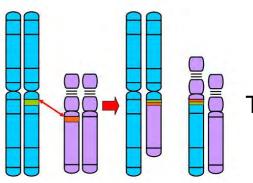
Acknowledgements

AFRRI/USU
CAPT Gilstad
COL Dempsey
MAJ Lombardini
LT Deshazo, USN
CAPT Young, USA
MSGT Frady, USA
SGT Lowry, USA
SSGT Khnachar, USAF
HM3 Gallego, USN
SSGT Miller, USAF
SGT Tyson, USA

AFRRI/USU
Donna SOLYAN
David Morse
Frank Duffy
Yvonne Smith
Patrice Bolte
Linda Culp
Catherine Crennan

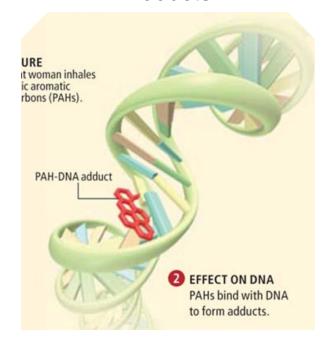
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William Blakely
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Mike Landauer
Mark Whitnall
Alexandra Miller

Other Biomarkers



Translocations

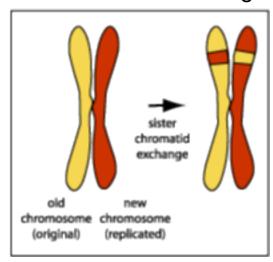
DNA Adducts



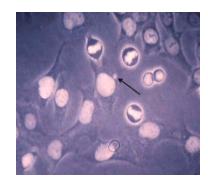
Dicentrics



Sister Chromatid Exchange



Micronuclei

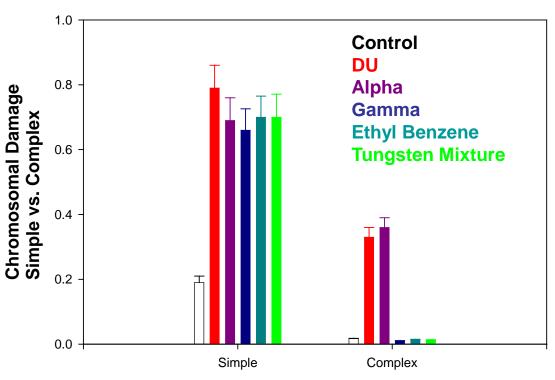


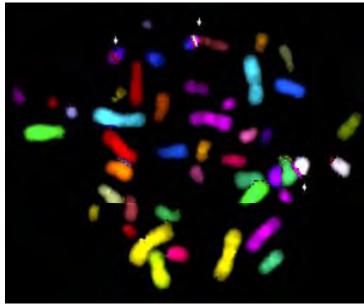
Simple vs Complex Damage

Simple: 1 or 2 breaks in 1 chromosome

Complex: 3 or more breaks in 2 or more chromosomes

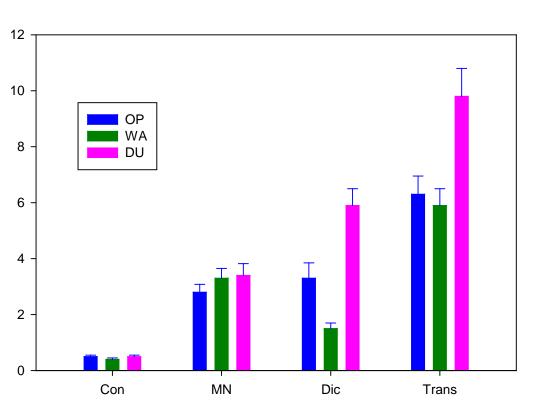
Chromosomal Damage in Human Osteoblast Cells Exposed to DU, Alpha Particles, Gamma Radiation, Tungsten Mixture, Ethyl Benzene *in vitro*

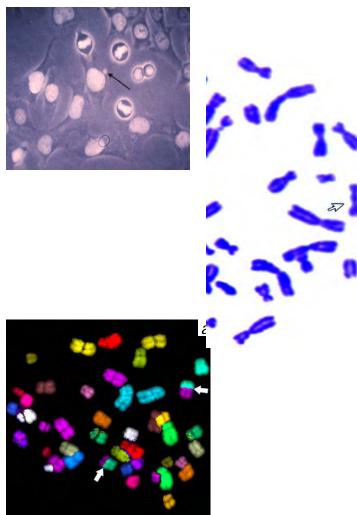




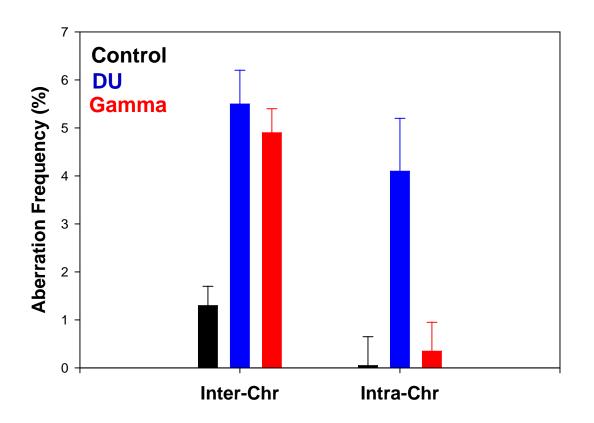
Type of Damage

Early Cytogenetic Damage in HOS Cells: Organophosphate, Tungsten Alloy, Depleted Uranium



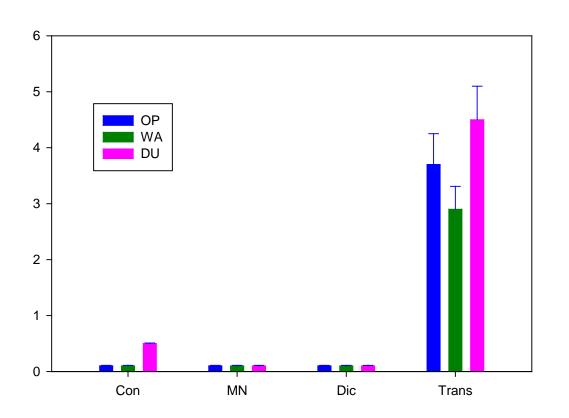


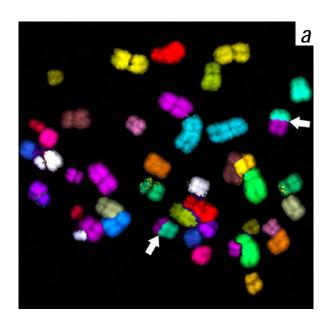
mBAND Assay Measured Yields of Stable Chromosomal Aberrations *in vivo*



Persistence and Specificity

Persistent Cytogenetic Damage in HOS Cells: Organophosphate, Tungsten Alloy, Depleted Uranium





Chromosomal Translocations are similar